

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



L. S. AYRES & CO.

INDIANA'S GREATEST DISTRIBUTERS OF DRY GOODS

ANOTHER EASTER! Of Nature's forces, which wins—the sunny calm of May, the blow and bluster of departed March or the alternate smiles and tears of fickle April? It matters little. The season turns to-day. Easter gives winter habiliments the cue for a hasty exit, and spring's flowers and frills take the stage. Preparation—thorough and careful preparation for your every demand—is the key to this store's readiness. We think for ourselves by thinking for you. And what's here will please you, for Fashion waits on Quality and Price on both.



Just to Remind You

That Indiana Boasts No Assortment of Wash Goods Surpassing This.

Natural color linen for suits and skirts at 25c, 25c, 35c and 40c a yard.
Natural color linen and linen and silk batiste, the prevailing fad for shirt waists, 25c, 45c and 50c a yard.
Three hundred and eighty styles of American and Irish dimities at 15c, 18c, 20c and 25c a yard.
A large and most attractive collection of those mercerized four-lardettes which look like silk, 30c a yard.
Satin striped and broche printed dimities and beautifully sheer French Lisse, plain or printed, at 50c.
Swiss embroidered muslins in thirty-eight staple and novelty styles, priced 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a yard.
Mercerized Irish dimity in plain finish, a new material only to be found here, 35c a yard.

Black Tailored Suits

Which Know No Equals in Value.

Don't take our word for it; shop and see. We appreciate your confidence in our assertions, but we'd like you to vouch for them. There's a style and finish and touch of elegance about these garments that put them in a class by themselves—a marvel of excellence for the cost. Prove it for yourself and pass the good word along.

At \$22.50 Suits of Linville, chevot—serge—firm as a rock—tallied stitched, double-breasted Eton, bodice effect, made with low bust and broad, square shoulders; skirt with 7-gore flare, spun glass lining, a \$30 value.

At \$25.00 A perfectly tailored suit same as above, different only in having a skirt with stitched, graduated flounce.

At \$29.50 Suit with plain de sole vest, Eton trimmed with satin bands, skirt made with panel front, trimmed with two rows of stitched, scalloped, satin bands; as pretty as 'tis new.

Rare Value in White Goods
The prices aren't remarkable except in relation to the quality they stand for. Values here you shouldn't miss.

7c a yard for white India linen, such as usually costs you 10cents.

18c a yard for a good India linen that measures full 40 inches in width.

20c a yard for Persian lawn, the equal of any you'll see at 25cents.

25c a yard for batiste, such as we've never before sold under 30c.

Improved Standard Patterns **L. S. AYRES & CO.** Queen Quality Shoes

Picture Story

of Queen Quality's Spring Favorites
Where \$3 Goes Farthest

The New Oxford

An Extreme of Fashion.

Very Light Welted Sole.
Cuban Heel.
Exact Reproduction of this Style Shoe.

The Militant

Spring's Smartest Boot

Patent Tip, Light Sole, High Cuban Heel.
Exact Reproduction of this Style Shoe.

The Society Girl

Kibo Patent Kid.
A Dainty Bit of Footwear

Dull Top, Light Sole, High Military Heel.
Exact Reproduction of this Style Shoe.

Of Tailored Taffeta

Eton Jackets & Silk Raglans

It has taken Americans quite a year to fully accept the French innovation of tailored garments in silk. But the fad is at its height now, both in Europe and America. You may be well dressed without an outer garment of taffeta, but not quite up to that degree of smartness demanded by Fashion's van. We announce:
Taffeta Silk Raglans, either baggy back or demi-fitted, at \$22.50 and \$35.
Eton Jackets of Taffeta Silk at from \$7.50 to \$35.

One style Eton of taffeta, has a stitched edging of broadcloth, a pretty lace collar and silk cord finish. \$14.75
Another is solidly tucked and has a pretty blinding of double satin cord; Russian lace effect collar. \$18.50
Silk Novelty Wraps upward to \$125.

Dress Goods for 1901

The Sort Smart Dressers Demand Are Here in Great Profusion.

45-inch Voile, in gray, ecru, garnet, rose, navy, green, brown, tan, heliotrope, etc., all wool, at \$1.00
Silk and Wool Striped Etonettes, in brown, cochineal, reseda, gray, cadet and heliotrope, at \$1.50
Handsome quality of Prunella, in rose, garnet, gray, ecru, navy, reseda and brown, a yard. \$1.00
44-inch French Poplins, in every wanted shade—a dozen colorings—a yard. \$1.25
All wool French Crepes, in a 44-inch width, the biggest value of the year and a range of six fashionable colorings. 75c
Two finer qualities, sheer and dainty, and in all the soft pastel shades, which show its beauty so effectively, a yard. \$1.00 and \$1.25
Vigoureux, in half a score of the most demanded mixtures, 44 inches wide, all wool and priced. 75c

Two finer qualities, sheer and dainty, and in all the soft pastel shades, which show its beauty so effectively, a yard. \$1.00 and \$1.25
Vigoureux, in half a score of the most demanded mixtures, 44 inches wide, all wool and priced. 75c

Two finer qualities, sheer and dainty, and in all the soft pastel shades, which show its beauty so effectively, a yard. \$1.00 and \$1.25
Vigoureux, in half a score of the most demanded mixtures, 44 inches wide, all wool and priced. 75c

THE Princess of Wales

Unexcelled at Its Price, \$1.50

There are no more shapely corsets at any price than the Princess of Wales, which we sell at \$1.50. No corset sold so cheaply will compare with it in stability and wearing qualities. You know it comes from the same factory as does the famous Her Majesty's Corset, and it has some of Her Majesty's good points. You should see the Princess of Wales.



CASTRO: A DICTATOR

RULING VENEZUELA WITH IRON HAND, REGARDLESS OF LAW.

All Courts Intimidated and Wealthy People, Including Foreigners, Robbed of Money.

"HANDS UP AND DELIVER!"

HIS COMMAND, AND HE ENFORCES IT WITH HIS SOLDIERS.

Review of the Circumstances Leading to the Recall of Minister Loomis—No Trifling with Germans.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune this morning contains a long article purporting to give a clear account of the circumstances responsible for the strained relations between the United States and Venezuela. It comes from a writer in New York not connected with the paper and in order that it might be fairly criticized or corrected, printed proofs of it were submitted to the Venezuelan legation in Washington and to the Venezuelan consulate in the city.

The article begins by saying that the recall of United States Minister Loomis from Venezuela has released much information concerning the methods of the Venezuelan government headed by President Castro. New York business men, who own large commercial interests in Venezuela and who are kept informed by their representatives in Caracas of the state of affairs, have, within the last few days, given to the writer facts long withheld. From these merchants it is learned that Castro is revising the Constitution to suit his revolutionary policy. He called a congress together Feb. 20, whose members are all of his choosing. Their first act was to pass, according to his orders, an amendment to the Constitution extending the term of office of the President from four years to six. This was done without any pretension of consulting the choice of the people. During the first week in March he appointed as members of his Cabinet seven men who have learned to subjugate their will to his.

Castro has been dictator ever since he drove President Andrade by force of arms from Venezuela's executive mansion, eighteen months ago. He has yet to serve the remaining years of Andrade's term, which does not expire until Feb. 20, 1902. Then, according to his revision of the Constitution, he will enjoy six years more in office, making eight and one-half years altogether. Meanwhile the real President of Venezuela is Andrade, who is to-day in the island of Curacao, which he has chosen as the starting point of a proposed expedition.

In Venezuela there is no such thing as capital punishment. Crime's penalties stop at imprisonment for ten years. But General Castro, a friend of Andrade and enemy of Castro, who had dared take up arms against Castro and was the head of the revolutionary party in the field, was put to death. A correspondent for a weekly newspaper, who recently returned from Venezuela, tells how Castro was captured and, in spite of the law against the form of punishment, was shot by Castro's order on Feb. 19.

JUDGES BULLDOZED.
In Venezuela now, it is asserted, government dignitaries, the justices of the courts, local officials in the various cities and States, retain their places as long only as they obey without question the orders of Castro. In January two justices of the Supreme Court failed, in a certain case, to hand down a decision that accorded with Castro's notion of justice. These judges were thrown into a cell and kept there until they agreed to think with Castro.

In the first month of his presidency, Castro called to his presence a number of wealthy representative merchants and bankers and informed them that they must contribute to the support of the government. According to his own estimate of their fortunes he fixed the sum which each should pay to the treasury at once. The amounts ranged from \$20,000 to \$50,000. A few objected, and straightway found themselves conveyed to the Rotunda, the worst prison in Caracas. Subsequently, Castro had three of the gentlemen handcuffed and shackled together and marched through the streets of the city bareheaded and barefooted, surrounded by a strong armed guard. Then he sent each to a stone cell, the dimensions of which were so small as to make it impossible for him to lie down. After several days he ordered them to be transported to San Carlos, the old Spanish fortress prison at Maracaibo, where are confined all the criminal convicts. At the pleading of their families and friends they surrendered, but not until they had again paraded the streets in shackles and bare feet and with uncovered heads.

Having paid over the price of their freedom—one \$15,000, another \$20,000 and the third \$30,000—they regained their liberty. They subsequently escaped from the country in disguise and arrived at Trinidad. In this way Castro raised the funds for conducting the government until the revenues of the war taxes began to come in.

Another method for raising money is charging business men with "conspiring against the government," and confiscating their property. Not long ago a German merchant arrived at Barcelona, from Caracas, to collect money due on various enterprises in which he was interested. He collected in all \$12,000. Castro heard of this, and gave orders that the money must not be taken out of the country and that the collector must leave the cash with the government. The man was seized and placed on a stool in a prison yard, where the rays of the sun beat upon his bare head, and a soldier stood on each side of him with fixed bayonet, with orders to run him through if he attempted to escape. After several hours of suffering he announced that he would give \$10,000 if they would release him. This was not enough. The whole \$12,000 or nothing. In the ninth hour of his torture he yielded, took the soldiers to the place where he had concealed the money and surrendered it. He sailed on the next steamer leaving Caracas.

"CURSE ALL FOREIGNERS."
A month later a German carrier entered La Guayra. The captain and twelve sailors pulled ashore and then rode to Caracas, where they at once entered Castro's presence and peremptorily demanded not only every penny of the \$12,000, but the punishment of the official who had supervised the torture. Without a word Castro paid the

money and ordered the official who had only carried out the President's orders cast into the Rotunda.

"Curse all foreigners," Castro is reported to have said, when General Ayola, the minister of industry, suggested that foreign money and immigration should be encouraged to develop Venezuela's resources. "I'll annul every concession held by a foreigner in this country," the dictator is alleged to have said, "and sell the concessions over again." In December he annulled all the concessions of the various Orinoco concerns—the trading company, all American concerns with headquarters in New York. The reason he gave for this procedure was that the companies had not carried out the conditions named in their contracts.

Previous to this, he had annulled the concession of the asphalt company in the State of Bermudez, a concession which for ten years or more had been yielding the country a large annual revenue. He then sold the asphalt property, which had been purchased years before in fee simple from the government of Venezuela. The asphalt company protested and carried its case into the Venezuelan courts, where it was rewarded with an adverse decision. Then the company brought its case to Washington and placed it before the United States government. The State Department immediately sent instructions regarding it to Minister Loomis in Caracas. These instructions Loomis carried out to the letter. This precipitated the present trouble in Venezuela. Meanwhile it is said by excellent authorities that each of the entire diplomatic corps in Caracas is posting his government daily regarding the state of affairs.

Senor Augusto Pulido, charge d'affaires of the Venezuelan legation at Washington, examined the article with considerable attention last night at the Waldorf Astoria. He said: "I believe this article to be greatly exaggerated. Cipriano Castro is not a dictator in any sense of the word. He won his office by force of arms, but he has obeyed the Constitution since his rise to power. I never heard of the reported amendment to the Constitution whereby the term of office of President was extended from four years to six. Andrade is not the real President of Venezuela. Neither is Castro. The latter is only a provisional President. I do not know even if he will be elected to that office. During the troubled months, when the whole country was in a state of siege, extraordinary measures were necessary to preserve any semblance of order. If these things did occur, it was long ago and much less harrowing than portrayed by your correspondent."

Gonsales Esteves, the consul general of Venezuela at this port, refused to discuss the contents of the article, saying that there was no truth in it.

A PULPIT INSPECTOR.

Educated and Properly Qualified Preachers Seek Protection.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

We, the educated and high-priced preachers of the city, did not think of it in time to have the late Legislature come to our relief by constituting a State Board of Religion which should take charge of all things spiritual, after the manner of the State Board of Health as to all things affecting the body. Certainly, by so much as spiritual and eternal things outweigh mere body and temporal things, it is more incumbent upon us to give heed to preachers than to doctors; yet, lingering in the mistaken notion that every man is at liberty to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience and take all risks, just as heretofore every man might employ any doctor he pleased, or no doctor at all at his peril, the Legislature provided only for the health of the body, leaving the health and welfare of the soul to time freedom. It may be said, however, in palliation of this great neglect, that the Legislature did not think of it; and we preachers did not call their attention to it, because we did not know how easily we might be protected from the horde of uneducated and irregular preachers who compete with us for business; and, working cheaper than a well-educated preacher can afford to and often drawing a larger congregation, we are left on short allowance. In the language of one of the doctors pleading for the doctor's bill, "What encouragement is there to spend time and money in getting a professional education if uneducated men and women are permitted to stand on equal footing with us, and if people are permitted to employ whom they please or to take all risks and employ nobody at all." You see, if we had a State Board of Religion, we could not only require a diploma, but we could also back of our diploma and investigate the standing of the college that gave it; and, besides all this, we could investigate the would-be preacher himself, while we could compel the people to employ those of us who are found worthy and well qualified by providing that if anybody died without benefit of the clergy his survivors should be mulcted heavily.

But, fortunately we are not without temporary relief. If the City Council will only pass an ordinance similar to the pending plumbing ordinance it would do for a beginning. Let us have a pulpit inspector and require all preachers to secure a city license before preaching in the city, and, in order to get this, require him or her to submit to a rigid examination as to fitness. There are lots of persons practicing preaching in this city who would fail on such an examination as a competent inspector would put them through, and many of them have been recognized as quite competent hitherto, just as many a plumber, who has been long in the business under contractors, will fail when he undertakes to set up for himself, though no contractor ever thinks of specially inspecting his work or disparaging his skill. As this inspector scheme is expected to weed out small shops, so will a pulpit inspector weed out the small preachers who cut in wages and do imperfect work, though their employers are unaware of it. The simple bottom truth is the State ought to take charge of everything and everybody. Hitherto every man has been at liberty to employ his own blacksmith, or carpenter, or doctor, or preacher, or plumber, and be his own judge as to the quality of his work; but it is now evident that everything needs an inspector. If it might not be impertinent, we would suggest to the lawyers that, as they never can get the Constitution so amended as to exclude uneducated lawyers, they may find partial relief, if not complete, in procuring a city ordinance that shall provide for a court inspector, with about such prerogatives as those proposed for the plumbing inspector and as we ask for in the pulpit inspector.

THE EDUCATED CITY PREACHERS.
Indianapolis, April 6.

A Solution.

Baltimore American.

Illinois school teachers are wrestling with the question: "How shall we keep the boys on the farm?" If we might be permitted to offer a suggestion, we would say to keep the girls there.

THE RESURRECTION

THE LEGENDARY AND APOCRYPHAL VERSION OF THE STRANGE STORY.

Scriptural Narrative Supported by Un-canonical Gospels and Fragmentary History.

THE STONE WAS ROLLED AWAY

CHRIST WAS TRANSFIGURED AND MADE "ALTOGETHER LIGHT."

Curious Legend as to the Fate of the Cross on Which the Savior Died—What Easter Commemorates.

Easter day makes the story of Christ's resurrection the great subject of remembrance throughout the Christian world. Here is that story as told by the uncanonical gospels and adorned with legend. The sources are the Gospel of Nicodemus in its various forms, the apocryphal Narrative of Joseph, the Gospel of Peter and two Coptic Gospel fragments; there are also interwoven a number of fragments from other apocrypha and legendary sources.

Not early in the morning, as the Sabbath was drawing on, there came a multitude from Jerusalem and the region round about, that they might see the sepulchre that was sealed.

And the Jews, hearing that Joseph of Arimathea had begged the body of Jesus, being also made acquainted with those things done by him and Nicodemus, were greatly stirred up against them. They therefore sought them, with the twelve who said that Jesus was not born of fornication and many others who had stepped up before Pilate and declared his good works.

But the twelve disciples of the Lord mourned and were grieved, and each one, being grieved for that which was come to pass, departed to his home. Now, it was the last day of the unleavened bread, and many were going forth, returning to their homes as the feast was ended. And Simon Peter and Andrew his brother took their nets and went to the sea, and there was with them Levi, the son of Alphaeus.

And of all those that were hid, Nicodemus alone was seen by them, because he was a ruler of the Jews. And Nicodemus said to them, "How have ye come into the synagogue?" The Jews say unto him, "How hast thou come into the synagogue? for thou art a confederate of his, and his portion is with thee in the world to come." Nicodemus said, "Am I an alien?"

JOSEPH HAD COURAGE.

And the chief priests Annas and Caiaphas sent for Joseph, and said: "Why hast thou done this service to Jesus?" He said: "I know that Jesus was a man just and true, and good in all respects; I know also that ye, through hatred, managed to murder him; and therefore I buried him. Why are ye angry against me because I begged the body of Jesus? Behold, I have put him in my new tomb, wrapping him in clean linen and I have rolled a stone to the door of the tomb. And ye have acted not well against the just man, because ye have not repented of crucifying him, but have also pierced him with a spear."

Then the high priests were enraged, and laid hold of Joseph. And, carried away by hatred and rage, they ordered him to be shut up in prison where evidences were kept under restraint until the first day of the week, saying unto him: "Know that the time doth not allow us to do anything against thee, because the Sabbath is dawning, but early in the morning of the first day of the week thou shalt be given up to death. Know, also, that thou shalt not be deemed worthy of burial, but we shall give thy flesh to the birds of the air." Joseph said to them: "These be the words of the arrogant Goliath, who reproached the living God and holy David. For God hath said by the prophet, 'Vengeance is mine and I will repay, saith the Lord.' And now he that is uncircumcised in flesh, but circumcised in heart, hath taken water, and washed his hands in the face of the sun, saying: 'I am innocent of the blood of this just man; see ye to it.' And ye answered and said unto Pilate, 'His blood be upon us and upon our children.' And now I am afraid lest the wrath of God come upon you, and upon your children, as ye have said."

And the Jews, hearing these words, were embittered in their souls, and seized Joseph and locked him into a room where there was no window, and guards were stationed at the door. Also, they sealed the door where Joseph was locked in, having secured it by fastenings of all sorts. Then the rulers of the synagogue, and the priests and the Levites made a decree that all should be found in the synagogue on the first day of the week. Now, this happened on the evening of the Sabbath, about the tenth hour, whereby the Jews transgressed the law. And behold, that same nation endured fearful tribulations on the Sabbath day.

THE HEAVENS OPENED.

But in the night in which the Lord's day was drawing on, as the soldiers kept guard two by two in a watch, there was a great voice from the heaven. And they saw the heavens opened and two men descended from thence with great light and approach the tomb. And that stone which was put at the door rolled off itself and made way in part, and the tomb was opened and both the young men entered it.

When, therefore, these soldiers saw it, they awakened the centurion and the elders, for they, too, were hard by keeping guard; and as they declared what things they had seen, again they saw three men coming forth from the tomb, and two of them supporting one, and a cross following them. And of the two, the head reached unto the heavens, but the head of him that was led by them overpassed the heavens. And they heard a voice from the heavens saying, "Hast thou preached to them that sleep?" And a response was heard from the cross, "Yea." But those who were guarding the sepulchre saw fast how he came forth from it.

They therefore considered with one another whether to go away and show those things to Pilate. And while they yet thought thereon, the heavens again are seen to open, and a certain man to descend and enter the sepulchre. Where, the centurion and they that were with him saw these things, they hastened in the night to Pilate, leaving the tomb which they were watching, and declared all things which they had seen, being greatly distressed and saying: "Truly he was the Son of God." Pilate answered and said, "I am pure from the blood of the Son of God; but ye determined this." Then they all drew near and besought

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Allen Bicycles \$35

If any others are "just as good" they cost more.

Single Tube Tires \$1.50
Morgan & Wright Tires \$2.50

Have your wheels put in repair for the season. We employ only the best workmen in this department, and will call for and deliver wheels to any part of the city. Come to us for sundries at moderate price. Wheels for rent.

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Our DOLLAR Shirts are good fitters and fast colors—all new patterns.

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Wall Paper.

In interior decorating harmony of color is the keynote in the decorating of your home. There is no set rules for the selection of designs or colorings, and you must depend largely upon the decorator.
We make an exclusive business of this line, and will be pleased to show you a design for your rooms.

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